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Arboricultural Report

Including a tree survey, impact assessment and method statement
for development at

19 Tower St, Emsworth PO10 7BH, UK

Reference: MW.2603.TSE.AIA

Client: David Morley

Date: 30 April 2026

Revision: —

Executive Summary

Trees are a consideration in this planning application for the replacement of a conservatory and construction of a rear ground-floor extension. Therefore, this report has been drafted to provide the information required to enable the local planning authority to meet the duty placed upon them by section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act (as amended, 2021).

Included are a BS 5837:2012 compliant tree survey, an arboricultural impact assessment, and a tree protection strategy comprising a method statement and tree protection plan.

No trees are required to be removed to facilitate the proposal. Four trees are proposed for removal on good arboricultural practice grounds: T7, T10 and T20 are category U trees in poor condition; T8 is a Eucalyptus planted in close proximity to the dwelling in an unsustainable long-term position. As this report addresses those removals, a separate conservation area notice will not be required. Tree surgery is also prescribed to Cherry T1, Tree of Heaven T2 and Bay T19; again, a separate conservation area notice will not be required if this report is approved.

The structure replacing the conservatory falls partially within the circular root protection area of Cherry 1; given the existing structure, hard landscape and available rooting area, this encroachment is unlikely to result in significant root loss and specialist foundations are not proposed. The rear extension falls outside the root protection areas of all retained trees.

Tree protection commitments include the erection of standard tree protection barriers in accordance with the specification shown on the tree protection plan.

Provided the protection strategy is implemented as outlined, this application has a low arboricultural impact and is thus acceptable.



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1. Instructions and Terms of Reference

- 1.1** In March 2026, I was instructed by David Morley to undertake a tree survey and, subsequently, in April, to prepare this Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) in support of a planning application for the replacement of the conservatory and a rear ground-floor extension at 19 Tower St, Emsworth PO10 7BH, UK.
- 1.2** This report has been prepared in accordance with British Standard BS5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction and provides the information required to enable the Local Planning Authority to meet its duty under Section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act (as amended).
- 1.3** The purpose of this AIA is to assess the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed development on trees both within the site and on adjacent land. Direct impacts may arise from demolition and construction activities, while indirect impacts can result from the post-development relationship between retained trees and the proposed buildings. Such indirect impacts often include future pressure to prune or remove trees due to shading, debris, or perceived inconvenience arising from poor juxtaposition.
- 1.4** Accordingly, the report demonstrates how tree-related constraints have informed the proposal and identifies where mitigation, compensation, and tree protection measures are required. Where trees are to be retained, the successful implementation of the specified Tree Protection Strategy is critical to ensuring their protection throughout the construction process.
- 1.5** As part of the assessment, consideration is given to the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees. RPAs define the minimum area of rooting environment required for tree stability and health and are initially calculated as a circular area. Where appropriate, RPAs are reviewed and adjusted to reflect existing site constraints, such as buildings and hard surfaces, in accordance with BS5837 guidance.
- 1.6** Documents Supplied
- Proposed drawings: 25088 - 19 Tower Street_Planning Site Plan.dwg
 - Site survey: 26007 - 19 Tower Street - Topographic Survey.pdf

2. Statutory & Other Relevant Constraints

Local Planning Authority	Havant
Tree Preservation Orders	Yes: T2 & 3
Conservation Areas	YES
Forestry Act (1967)	Gardens are exempt
Felling Licence Applications	None
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx	None recorded on or within 50 m of the site
Ancient Tree Inventory https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/tree-search/?v=	Off-site to the north. ID 197161; Common hawthorn
Obvious veteran trees	None on site
Sites of special scientific interest (SSSI) https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx	No
Legal covenants and outstanding planning conditions	Not known
Bedrock: British Geological Survey: https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/	Lambeth Group-Clay, silt and sand
Soil: Landis SoilScape https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/	Loamy soils with naturally high groundwater
Checked online at the time of writing (information must be verified before any tree work is carried out).	

2.1 Tree Preservation Orders

- 2.1.1** A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is issued by a local planning authority to protect specific trees, groups of trees, or woodlands for the sake of public amenity. A TPO prohibits actions such as cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, or causing intentional damage or destruction to the trees without obtaining written consent from the local planning authority. If consent is granted, it may come with conditions that must be adhered to. This process is regulated by the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

2.2 Conservation Areas

- 2.2.1** Trees located in conservation areas that are not already protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) still have protection. Anyone intending to cut down or perform work on a tree in a conservation area must notify the local planning authority at least six weeks in advance. This notice period allows the authority to determine whether a TPO should be served to protect the tree. This regulation is also governed by the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

2.3 Veteran Trees

2.3.1 Veteran trees are commonly protected through planning policies and, in some cases, TPOs. They are often ancient trees that have significant ecological, cultural, or historical value. Local planning authorities are required to consider the impact of development on veteran trees and to protect them where possible. This is also supported by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

2.3.2 Natural England advises that a buffer zone should be established around veteran trees to protect both the above-ground structure and the below-ground root environment. Whilst no single fixed distance applies in all cases, a buffer equivalent to the area within 15 times the stem diameter is commonly used as a starting point, though Natural England and the NPPF both recognise that veteran trees may require considerably greater protection depending on their size, condition, and ecological importance. Development within or adjacent to this zone risks causing irreversible damage through soil compaction, changes to drainage, and severance of roots, all of which can lead to a tree's decline over a period of years rather than immediately. Clients should be aware that the ecological value of a veteran tree frequently extends beyond the tree itself into the surrounding soil and deadwood habitat, and that a qualified arboriculturalist and, where appropriate, an ecologist should be consulted at the earliest stage of any proposed development in the vicinity of such trees.

2.4 Ecology

2.4.1 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 places a duty on public authorities to have regard to conserving biodiversity when carrying out their functions. This includes protecting trees that provide habitats for wildlife. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 also provides protection for certain species of plants and animals, making it an offence to intentionally damage or destroy their habitats.

2.4.2 All UK bat species are European Protected Species under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, making it a criminal offence to deliberately harm bats, disturb them whilst roosting, or damage, destroy or obstruct access to a roost — whether or not bats are present at the time. This is particularly relevant to tree works, as trees with cavities, loose or fissured bark, split limbs, or dense ivy may provide roost habitat. Where a roost is confirmed or cannot be ruled out, a European Protected Species licence from Natural England may be required before works proceed, and a qualified bat surveyor should be consulted.

2.4.3 Wild birds, their active nests, and eggs are protected under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, making it an offence to intentionally damage or destroy a nest in use or being built. Most birds breed between March and August, though this can vary by species. Tree works and vegetation clearance during this period carry a real risk of committing an offence if nests are present. Clients should be aware that responsibility for avoiding disturbance to nesting birds does not rest solely with the contractor, and a pre-works check by a suitably qualified person is strongly advisable where works are proposed during the nesting season.

2.5 Planning Policy Context and Consideration

- 2.5.1** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provides the national planning context within which local planning policy is prepared and applied. It places emphasis on protecting and enhancing the natural environment, recognising trees and woodland as important natural assets that contribute to biodiversity, landscape character, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the quality of place. The Framework expects development to minimise impacts on existing trees and to incorporate appropriate tree retention and new planting as part of well-designed development.
- 2.5.2** The relevant local planning authority is Havant Borough Council. The adopted development plan for the borough comprises two documents: the Local Plan (Core Strategy), adopted 1 March 2011, and the Local Plan (Allocations), adopted 23 July 2014. The Council was working on a replacement Local Plan, which was withdrawn following concerns raised by an independent inspector in 2021. A new emerging Local Plan is in preparation but carries limited weight at this stage. The adopted Core Strategy and Allocations Plan remain the statutory development plan.
- 2.5.3** Policy CS11, Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough, is the principal strategic policy applicable to tree-related development. The borough retains areas of mature tree cover and green character originating from the former Ancient Forest of Bere, and Policy CS11 requires development to protect and enhance the natural environment, including ecological and landscape assets. The policy is regularly applied by the Council in the determination of tree-related planning applications, including as a basis for conditions requiring Arboricultural Impact Assessments, tree removal restrictions prior to reserved matters approval, and landscape strategy submissions identifying trees to be retained.
- 2.5.4** Policy DM8, Conservation, Protection and Enhancement of Existing Natural Features, is the primary development management policy for trees and natural features. It is consistently engaged on applications where trees and hedgerows are present on or adjacent to development sites. Planning conditions grounded in Policy DM8 routinely require, prior to commencement of development, the submission and approval of arboricultural impact assessments, method statements, and tree protection specifications, together with obligations to replace any trees or hedgerows seriously damaged during construction works.
- 2.5.5** Policy CS16, High Quality Design, is also regularly invoked in conjunction with DM8 and CS11 in planning conditions relating to landscaping and the retention of trees as integral components of well-designed development proposals.

3. Survey Scope & Methodology

- 3.1** Tree survey data can be found on the appended plan.
- 3.2** The tree survey has been carried out following the recommendations of The British Standard and the trees are assessed objectively and without reference to any site layout proposals. Categories are based on each tree's health and condition, together with an assessment of its life expectancy if its surroundings were to be unchanged.

- 3.3 The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown on the tree reference plan, which is appended to this report and based on the supplied survey drawing. Stem locations within groups may be estimated, and indicative of canopy only.
- 3.4 BS 5837:2012 provides a cascade system for assessing and categorising trees according to their quality and estimated remaining life expectancy. All retained trees within this assessment have been assigned a category in accordance with this system.
- 3.5 **Category A trees** are of high quality with a life expectancy of at least 40 years. They are particularly good examples of their species, of special arboricultural or landscape importance, or of significant cultural, historical, or conservation value.
- 3.6 **Category B trees** are of moderate quality with a life expectancy of at least 20 years. They may be downgraded from Category A due to remediable defects or impaired condition, or may simply lack the qualities necessary to merit that designation. Trees present as groups or woodlands, where collective value exceeds individual merit, are also typically assigned to this category.
- 3.7 **Category C trees** are of low quality with a life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm. They are generally unremarkable, of limited merit, or of such impaired condition that they do not qualify in a higher category.
- 3.8 **Category U trees** are unsuitable for retention. This designation is applied to trees with serious and irremediable structural defects, those that are dead or in immediate and irreversible decline, or trees infected with pathogens of significance to adjacent trees. A life expectancy of less than 10 years is anticipated, or early loss through structural failure is expected. Category U trees are not a material consideration in the design of the proposed development.
- 3.9 The tree survey was carried out from ground level only, with the aid of binoculars as necessary, following the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method (Mattheck, C. & Breloer, H., 1998).
- 3.10 Where trees are located on neighbouring land, an estimated appraisal of their quality and dimensions has been made.
- 3.11 Where stems or branches are obscured by ivy or other materials a full assessment of those parts will not be possible.
- 3.12 Tree heights were measured with a clinometer or estimated in relation to those measured.
- 3.13 Trunk diameters are measured at 1.5m above ground level; where this is not possible, Figure C.1 of the British Standard is followed.
- 3.14 Tree canopies were markedly asymmetrical, and were measured (or estimated by pacing) in four directions using a laser measure. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. For the canopies of groups of trees, the maximum radius for

each compass point is measured (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan).

3.15 All estimated dimensions are noted in the data.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposal

4.1.1 This application is for the replacement of the conservatory and a rear ground-floor extension, the layout of which can be seen on the appended plan.

4.2 Tree Removals

4.2.1 No trees need to be removed to facilitate this proposal.

4.2.2 Four trees are proposed for removal, all in relation to good arboricultural practice. Three of these are category U trees in a poor condition (T7, T10 & T20), and one, T8, is a Eucalyptus, which, although being in fair condition, is planted very close to the dwelling in an unsustainable long-term position. Currently, the tree is comparatively small and inconsequential in a wider conservation area.

4.2.3 If this report is approved by the planning department, then a separate conservation area notice is not required for these tree removals.

4.3 Tree Surgery

4.3.1 Prescribed work listed on the Tree Protection Plan includes the reduction of the crown spread of Cherry T1, the removal of deadwood in the crown of T2, and the reduction in height of the Bay tree T19. If this report is approved by the planning department, then a separate conservation area notice is not required for this work.

4.4 Construction Impact

4.4.1 It can be seen on the appended plan that the proposed works for the structure that is to replace the conservatory fall partially within the circular root protection area for the Cherry T1. Given the existing structure, landscape and area of garden available to the tree, this small encroachment is unlikely to result in any significant root loss. Therefore, specialist foundations and/or working methods are not proposed. The existing garden path is to be retained where possible.

4.4.2 The rear extension falls outside the root protection areas of retained trees.

4.4.3 The appended plan shows encroachments into the circular RPAs. When reviewing this, it is important to note that the circles are somewhat notional and that the overall root protection area is recommended for protection in the British Standard.

4.5 Ancient Trees

4.5.1 A common hawthorn in the adjacent garden to the north is listed on the Ancient Tree Inventory website as a veteran (ID 197161).

4.5.2 The map shows its location under the comparatively new dwelling that has been built on that site, and therefore, it is presumed that the tree is no longer present.

4.6 Tree Protection

4.6.1 Standard tree protection barriers are to be used. The specification can be found on the appended plan. No protection is proposed for the numerous small olive trees in planters that are scattered around the pool and in the front drive. It is presumed that these can be moved out of the way of construction, as required.

4.7 Supervision & Monitoring

4.7.1 Some sites require more arboricultural involvement during the construction process than others. This is typically commensurate with the pressure on retained trees and the complexity of the tree protection strategy.

4.7.2 It is my opinion that regular monitoring visits would not be necessary for this project.

4.8 Planning Policy

4.8.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction and addresses the requirements of the development plan by identifying, evaluating and classifying trees on and adjacent to the site, assessing the impact of the proposed development, and specifying the protective measures required to secure the retention of trees of arboricultural and amenity value throughout the construction process.

4.8.2 Policy References

- Policy CS11, Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough — Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy), adopted 1 March 2011
- Policy DM8, Conservation, Protection and Enhancement of Existing Natural Features — Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy), adopted 1 March 2011
- Policy CS16, High Quality Design — Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy), adopted 1 March 2011

4.9 Summary

4.9.1 Provided the tree protection strategy is implemented as outlined in the following method statement, this application has a low arboricultural impact and is thus acceptable.

Should the council wish to see more onerous tree protection methods, this can be ensured via an appropriately worded planning condition and should not be the basis for a reason for refusal.

5. Method Statement: Scope and Purpose

- 5.1** This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared by Mark Welby Consulting Arborists in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction and associated guidance. It has been prepared to the current edition of the standard (BS 5837:2012).
- 5.2** The document defines the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) for each retained tree, specifies the tree protection measures to be installed prior to and maintained throughout construction, and identifies the operational methods to be applied where construction activity must take place in proximity to retained trees or their Root Protection Areas (RPAs).
- 5.3** This AMS is binding on all parties engaged in the development, including the principal contractor, all sub-contractors, and any other persons undertaking works on site. It must be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) contained in Appendix A. In the event of any conflict between this document and other contract documents, the provisions of this AMS shall take precedence in all matters relating to tree protection.
- 5.4** The arboriculturist is responsible for providing pre-commencement guidance, attending supervision visits as set out in the Schedule of Works and Supervision section of this AMS, and advising on any arboricultural matters that arise during construction. Any proposed deviation from the measures specified in this AMS must be agreed with the arboriculturist and, where required, with the LPA Tree Officer before implementation.
- 5.5** All works within Root Protection Areas shall be subject to arboricultural oversight, the extent and form of which shall be agreed with the arboriculturist prior to works commencing. Written records shall be kept of all works carried out within Root Protection Areas and shall be made available to the LPA or for internal audit purposes as and when required.

6. Statutory and Regulatory Framework

- 6.1** This AMS has been prepared with reference to the following legislation, standards, and guidance:

6.2 Legislation

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)
- The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)



- Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and associated regulations

6.3 Standards and Guidance

- BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction — Recommendations
- BS 3998:2010 Tree work — Recommendations
- Street Works UK (formerly NJUG) Volume 4 Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees (Issue 3, 2026)

7. Pre-start Requirements

7.1 Pre-start meeting and audit

- 7.1.1** A pre-start meeting shall be held after the completion of any specified tree surgery and tree removals and following the installation of all tree protection measures, but before any other construction works commence. The format of the meeting — whether conducted on site or remotely via discussion with the site manager supported by photographs or video — is at the discretion of the arboriculturist, having regard to the complexity of the scheme and the nature of the works proposed.
- 7.1.2** Where an on-site meeting is held, it shall be attended by the arboriculturist, the principal contractor's site manager, and any other parties with direct responsibility for works in proximity to retained trees.
- 7.1.3** The purpose of the pre-start meeting is to:
- confirm that all specified tree surgery and tree removals have been completed;
 - confirm the location and extent of all tree protection measures required by this AMS and the TPP, and that they have been correctly installed;
 - agree the sequence of subsequent construction works;
 - identify any site-specific constraints or conditions not anticipated at the time of preparation of this AMS; and
 - brief the site manager on the arboricultural induction requirements set out under Site Induction in this section.
- 7.1.4** In all cases, the arboriculturist must be satisfied that tree protection measures have been correctly installed in accordance with this AMS and the TPP before any further works proceed. A written record of the pre-start meeting shall be retained by the arboriculturist.
- 7.1.5** Where a planning condition requires the LPA Tree Officer to be notified of or involved in the pre-start meeting, this shall be arranged accordingly. In practice, the LPA Tree Officer does not routinely attend pre-start meetings in person; written details of the meeting, including confirmation that tree protection



measures are in place, shall be forwarded to the LPA Tree Officer by the arboriculturist promptly following the meeting where required by condition or requested by the authority.

7.2 Site induction

7.2.1 All persons working on site must receive an arboricultural induction before undertaking any works in proximity to retained trees or their RPAs. The induction shall be delivered by the site manager and must cover:

- the location of all retained trees and their RPAs;
- the location, extent, and purpose of all tree protection measures;
- the prohibition on any activity within the CEZ without the prior agreement of the arboriculturist; and
- the reporting procedure for any accidental damage to trees, roots, or protection measures.

7.2.2 The site manager is responsible for ensuring that all new personnel, including sub-contractors arriving on site after the initial induction, receive equivalent briefing before commencing works.

8. Construction Exclusion Zone

8.1 A Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) shall be established around all retained trees prior to the commencement of any works on site. The CEZ is defined by the tree protection measures specified in the Tree Protection Measures section of this AMS and shown on the TPP at Appendix A. Protection may take the form of tree protection barriers, ground protection, or a combination of both, depending on the nature of the works and the degree of encroachment into the RPA. The outer boundary of the CEZ shall be positioned at or beyond the edge of the Root Protection Area (RPA) of each retained tree, calculated in accordance with BS 5837:2012, except where this is not achievable due to site constraints, in which case the boundary shall be agreed with the arboriculturist prior to installation.

8.2 The CEZ shall be treated as a sterile zone for the duration of all construction activity. The following are strictly prohibited within the CEZ at all times unless expressly authorised in writing by the arboriculturist:

- entry by personnel, except on foot where specifically agreed;
- operation of vehicles, plant, or machinery;
- storage of materials, soil, spoil, or waste;
- lighting of fires or operation of equipment generating sustained heat;
- mixing, storage, or discharge of cement, concrete, or other chemicals;
- refuelling of vehicles or machinery;



- alteration of existing ground levels, whether by excavation or importation of material; and
- routing of temporary services or drainage.

8.3 The CEZ measures shall not be repositioned, removed, or modified without the prior agreement of the arboriculturist. Any damage to protection measures must be reported to the arboriculturist immediately and rectified before works in the vicinity resume.

8.4 Where site constraints make full RPA exclusion unachievable, the arboriculturist shall specify any additional mitigation measures required, which may include ground protection, supervised hand excavation, or other measures as set out in the Tree Protection Measures and Operational Method Statements sections of this AMS.

9. Tree Protection Measures

9.1 Protection barriers

9.1.1 Tree protection barriers shall be erected at the boundary of the CEZ in the locations shown on the TPP prior to the commencement of any works on site. Three barrier specifications are defined below. The specification or combination of specifications to be used on this project is identified on the TPP and indicated against each tree or group of trees to which it applies. Where different specifications are used in different locations on the same site, the boundaries between them are shown on the TPP. The selection of specification has been made by the arboriculturist having regard to the nature and intensity of the works, the proximity of construction activity to retained trees, and the likely duration of the protection requirement.

9.1.2 All barrier systems shall be signed with clearly visible 'Tree Protection Zone — Keep Out' notices at regular intervals, regardless of the specification used. Barriers shall be inspected regularly throughout the construction period and any damage or displacement rectified immediately. Barriers shall remain in place for the full duration of construction works and shall only be removed or repositioned with the agreement of the arboriculturist.

TPB 1 — Heavy duty: scaffold framework with weld mesh panels

9.1.3 This specification is appropriate for sites with intensive construction activity, significant plant operation in proximity to retained trees, or where barriers are likely to be subjected to incidental impact from machinery. It is the specification most closely aligned with the BS 5837:2012 recommendation for tree protective barriers.

- Vertical scaffold poles shall be erected at maximum 3m centres to a minimum height of 2.0m. Poles may be driven into the ground or secured using rubber-footed proprietary bases ballasted with road pins or similar fixings.



- Back-stays shall be fixed at 45° to provide rigidity. Back-stay poles may be driven into the ground within the RPA at an angle, as specifically provided for in BS 5837:2012. This is considered acceptable due to the small cross-sectional area of the pole and the resulting limited root disruption. Where preferred, back-stays may instead be secured using rubber blocks or boots with road pins or similar fixings placed outside the RPA.
- Horizontal ledger rails shall be fixed at mid-height and at the top of the vertical poles to form a continuous scaffold framework.
- 2.0m high weld mesh panels shall be fixed to the scaffold framework using a minimum of two fixings per panel.



TPB 1 — Scaffold framework with weld mesh panels and back-stays

TPB 2 — Standard: weld mesh panels on back-stayed supports

9.1.4 This specification is appropriate for the majority of residential and small to medium commercial projects and is the standard specification used on most projects prepared by Mark Welby Consulting Arborists. It provides robust protection without the complexity of a full scaffold framework.

- 2.0m high weld mesh panels shall be erected continuously around the CEZ boundary.
- Panels shall be supported either on rubber-footed proprietary bases or on vertical scaffold poles driven into the ground, positioned outside the RPA wherever possible.



- Back-stays shall be fixed at 45° to the upper rail of each panel to prevent displacement. Back-stay poles may be driven into the ground within the RPA at an angle where necessary, as this is considered acceptable due to the small cross-sectional area of the pole and the resulting limited root disruption. Where preferred, back-stays may instead be secured using rubber blocks or boots with road pins or similar fixings.
- Panels shall be joined using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers per junction, positioned so that they can only be released from inside the barrier.



TPB 2 — Weld mesh panels on rubber boots with back-stays

TPB 3 — Low intensity: barrier netting or chestnut paling

- 9.1.5 This specification is appropriate only for low-intensity works where incidental contact from plant or machinery is not anticipated — for example, light landscaping works or minor works at distance from retained trees where the barrier serves primarily as a visual reminder to pedestrian and manual workers. It shall only be used where expressly agreed with the arboriculturist and shall not be used where vehicular plant will be operating in the vicinity of retained trees.
- High-visibility barrier netting or chestnut paling shall be erected continuously around the CEZ boundary at a minimum height of 1.0m.
 - Barriers shall be supported on timber or metal stakes at maximum 2m centres, driven into the ground outside the RPA.



TPB 3 — High-visibility barrier netting or chestnut paling

- 9.1.6** Where site hoarding forms part or all of the CEZ boundary, supporting posts may be excavated at the edge of the RPA where this is necessary for secure installation. Hoarding shall otherwise be installed using kentledge blocks or equivalent above-ground ballasting positioned outside the RPA wherever site conditions permit.

9.2 Ground protection

- 9.2.1** Where access within the CEZ is unavoidable, ground protection shall be installed across the full extent of the area to be accessed before any works commence. Subject to the agreement of the arboriculturist, ground protection may be used in place of or in combination with tree protection barriers where it provides an equivalent or greater level of protection to the root system. Ground protection shall be installed as follows:

- A geotextile membrane shall be laid directly onto the existing soil surface with no prior excavation.
- A minimum depth of 75mm of clean sharp sand or 100mm of wood chip shall be laid over the membrane.
- Scaffold boards, load-spreading panels, or proprietary protective trackway systems shall be laid over the sand or wood chip layer.

- 9.2.2** Ground protection shall not be driven over by vehicles or plant unless a proprietary vehicular-rated system has been agreed with the arboriculturist. Ground protection shall remain in place for the



duration of any works within the CEZ and shall be removed carefully on completion, with the underlying soil surface inspected by the arboriculturist before reinstatement.

- 9.2.3** Products such as Terram or equivalent geotextile membranes, and proprietary trackway systems such as Groundguard, Trackway, or equivalent, are acceptable subject to the arboriculturist's agreement. Product references are given as examples only; equivalent products may be substituted with the arboriculturist's approval.



Ground protection example — woodchip and trackmats

9.3 Stem protection

- 9.3.1** Where construction activity must take place in close proximity to tree stems and the risk of direct physical contact cannot be excluded, stem protection boxing shall be installed before works commence. Stem protection boxing shall conform to the following specification:

- The structure shall be free-standing and shall not be fixed to, nailed to, or in direct contact with the tree at any point.
- Boxing shall be constructed from timber boarding or plywood of sufficient rigidity to resist incidental contact from plant, machinery, or materials.
- The structure shall extend to a minimum height of 2.4m or to the lowest scaffold limb, whichever is the lower.
- All stem protection structures shall be signed with clearly visible 'Tree Protection — Keep Out' notices.



- 9.3.2** An off-the-shelf solution: Trunk Protecta® can be found at GreenGridSystems.com (see image below).
- 9.3.3** Stem protection boxing shall remain in place for the duration of any works in the immediate vicinity of the stem and shall only be removed with the agreement of the arboriculturist.



Trunk Protecta® (GreenGridSystems.com) & Timber stem protection boxing

10. Tree Surgery and Removals

- 10.1** Where tree surgery or tree removal is required to facilitate the development, all such works shall be completed before any other construction activity commences on site. This sequencing is essential to prevent accidental damage to retained trees during the establishment of site operations and to ensure that adequate crown clearance is achieved before plant and machinery are brought onto site.
- 10.2** Tree surgery is listed on the appended plan.
- 10.3** All tree works shall be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 Tree work — Recommendations by a competent contractor. Contractors on the Arboricultural Association's Approved Contractor scheme are preferred.
- 10.4** Statutory consents and the approved tree surgery schedule
- 10.5** Where trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area, works to those trees ordinarily require the prior written consent of the LPA or, in the case of Conservation Area trees, the submission of a Section 211 notice. However, where this AMS has been approved by the LPA as part of a planning permission or in discharge of a planning condition, the works specifically identified in the tree surgery schedule — as shown on the TPP — are considered



to be authorised by that approval. No separate TPO consent application or Conservation Area notice is required for those specified works.

10.5.1 This authorisation applies only to the works expressly identified in the approved tree surgery schedule. Any works beyond those specified — whether additional pruning, further removal, or any other operation to a protected tree — are not covered by this approval. Before any additional works are instructed, the arboriculturist must be consulted. It may be necessary to obtain separate LPA consent or submit a Section 211 notice before such works can proceed, and no additional works to protected trees shall be carried out without confirmation from the arboriculturist that the appropriate authorisation is in place.

10.5.2 Trees identified for removal on the TPP shall be felled prior to the commencement of construction works. Stumps within or adjacent to the RPA of retained trees shall be ground out to minimise disturbance to surrounding root systems. Stump grinding shall not take place within the RPA of any retained tree without the prior agreement of the arboriculturist.

10.6 Wildlife

10.6.1 Before any tree works are carried out, trees shall be checked for signs of active bird nesting or bat roosting. The nesting season runs from approximately March to August inclusive, although nesting activity can occur outside these months. Works to trees with features suitable for nesting birds or roosting bats — including cavities, cracks, splits, loose bark, or dense ivy cover — shall not be carried out without prior inspection by a suitably qualified ecologist or bat surveyor where there is any reasonable likelihood of occupancy. Disturbing an active nest or a roosting or breeding bat is a criminal offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

11. Operational Method Statements

11.1 Where an operational activity is not covered by the sections below but has the potential to affect retained trees or their RPAs, the arboriculturist must be consulted before works commence.

11.2 Installation of underground services

11.2.1 Where the installation of underground services — including drainage, water, gas, electricity, telecommunications, or any other buried infrastructure — is required within or in proximity to the RPA of a retained tree, the following measures shall apply. All works shall additionally be carried out in accordance with Street Works UK Volume 4 Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (Issue 3, 2026), which is the governing document for utility installation methodology in proximity to trees. Where any conflict exists between this AMS and Street Works UK Volume 4, the more protective requirement shall take precedence.



- 11.2.2** This AMS is prepared in accordance with BS 5837:2012 and uses the Root Protection Area (RPA) as the primary zone of protection around retained trees. Street Works UK Volume 4 defines an equivalent zone known as the Precautionary Zone; for the purposes of this document these terms are interchangeable and the RPA shall be the operative boundary in all cases.
- 11.2.3** Street Works UK Volume 4 additionally defines a Prohibited Zone within 1m of the trunk of any tree, within which no excavation of any kind shall take place. This prohibition applies regardless of whether the Prohibited Zone falls within or outside the calculated RPA.
- 11.2.4** The preferred method of installation is trenchless technology, including directional drilling or moling, which shall be used wherever feasible. Where trenchless installation is not achievable, open excavation may only be carried out with the prior agreement of the arboriculturist.
- 11.2.5** Where open excavation is unavoidable within the RPA, the following procedure shall apply:
- No mechanical excavation shall be used within the Prohibited Zone (1m from the trunk) under any circumstances. Within the RPA, excavation shall be carried out by hand or using compressed air excavation (CAE) / vacuum excavation equipment. Where mechanical excavation is used within the RPA, it shall only be carried out under the explicit guidance of the arboriculturist, and only where it is clear from prior investigation that significant roots are absent. A smooth or grading bucket shall be used in preference to a toothed bucket, which risks snagging and tearing roots. Where roots are encountered during mechanical excavation, the machine shall cease immediately and CAE / vacuum excavation or hand excavation shall be employed for all further work in that area.
 - Excavation shall proceed carefully to expose roots without causing unnecessary damage. All roots encountered shall be assessed by the arboriculturist before any are severed.
 - Wherever possible, roots greater than 25mm in diameter shall be retained. Where roots must be severed, cuts shall be made cleanly using a sharp hand saw or secateurs, producing the smallest practicable wound. Roots shall not be torn or broken. Where a root of 25mm diameter or greater is severed, the arboriculturist shall be notified immediately.
 - Service runs within the RPA shall be installed as close to the surface as permitted by the relevant utility specification, to minimise the depth of excavation and the extent of root disturbance.
 - Where multiple services are required, they shall be routed above one another within a single shared trench to minimise the width of excavation within the RPA. The cumulative effect of successive excavations on the root system shall be considered at the planning stage and the arboriculturist consulted before works commence.



- On completion, excavations shall be backfilled with suitable material and compacted by hand only. No mechanical compaction shall take place within the RPA.

11.2.6 All excavation within an RPA shall be supervised by the arboriculturist or an arboricultural clerk of works.

11.3 Posts and other small-footprint installations in RPA

11.3.1 This section applies to the installation of any discrete vertical element with a comparatively small individual footprint within the RPA of a retained tree. This includes, but is not limited to, boundary fenceposts, gate posts, hoarding supports, play equipment fixings, pergola posts, handrail supports, cycle rack footings, planter supports, and other elements that require individual point excavations or fixings rather than continuous trenching or large-area foundation works. The principles in this section also apply to the installation of small pad foundations for lightweight structures where the piled or traditional foundation sections of this AMS would be disproportionate to the scale of the works.

11.3.2 Where the total number of post positions or fixings within the RPA is significant, the cumulative impact on the root system shall be considered at the planning stage. The positions of all elements within the RPA shall be agreed with the arboriculturist before any installation commences.

11.3.3 The preferred installation method for all post and fixing positions within the RPA is a surface-mounted post base, shoe, or proprietary above-ground fixing system, which avoids any excavation into the root zone. This option shall be used wherever the structural requirements of the element permit and shall be agreed with the arboriculturist prior to installation.

11.3.4 Where below-ground installation is required, the following procedure shall apply:

Post and fixing positions shall be agreed with the arboriculturist prior to installation and shall be located to avoid significant roots wherever possible.

Excavation shall be carried out by hand only. Mechanical driving, hydraulic pressing, mechanical augering, or any other method involving percussion or significant soil displacement shall not be used within the RPA.

Where roots greater than 25mm in diameter are encountered during excavation, the post or fixing position shall be adjusted to avoid them. The arboriculturist shall be consulted before any such root is severed.

The diameter of excavated holes shall be kept to the minimum necessary to accommodate the post or fixing.

Where posts are to be set in concrete, a non-permeable root barrier membrane shall be placed within the excavated hole before concrete is introduced, to prevent direct contact between wet concrete



and any exposed roots. A heavy-duty black polythene bag or equivalent is suitable for this purpose. Concrete shall be poured carefully to avoid spillage within the RPA.

On completion, any voids around posts not filled with concrete shall be backfilled with suitable material and compacted by hand only.

- 11.3.5** All installation within an RPA shall be subject to arboricultural oversight, the extent and form of which shall be agreed with the arboriculturist prior to works commencing.

12. Schedule of Works and Supervision

12.1 General

- 12.1.1** Arboricultural supervision shall be provided by the arboriculturist throughout the construction period in accordance with this section. Supervision involves attendance at specific key stages to oversee particular construction activities in proximity to retained trees. The purpose of supervision is to ensure that the tree protection measures and operational methods specified in this AMS are implemented correctly, to identify and resolve any arboricultural issues arising during construction, and to provide a written record of compliance for the client and, where required, the LPA.
- 12.1.2** The extent and frequency of supervision visits shall be proportionate to the complexity of the scheme and the nature and proximity of construction works to retained trees. The minimum supervision requirements are set out in the table below. Additional visits shall be arranged as necessary at the discretion of the arboriculturist or at the request of the site manager where unforeseen circumstances arise.
- 12.1.3** Where site monitoring is required by planning condition or agreed with the client, the monitoring provisions of this section shall apply. Monitoring involves periodic site visits to verify that tree protection measures remain correctly installed and in good order throughout the construction period and is distinct from event-based supervision. Where a monitoring visit coincides with a supervision event, both functions may be discharged during the same site attendance, provided this is noted in the written record.
- 12.1.4** The arboriculturist shall be given a minimum of five working days' notice before each supervision event unless otherwise agreed.

12.2 Supervision Records

- 12.2.1** Following each supervision visit, the arboriculturist shall produce a written record. The record shall note the date and duration of the visit, the works observed, confirmation that tree protection measures are in place and in good order, and details of any deviation from the AMS, damage to trees or protection measures, or remedial action required. The record shall be issued to the client promptly



following each visit and shall be forwarded to the LPA on request or as required by any planning condition.

- 12.2.2** Written records of all works carried out within Root Protection Areas shall be retained by the arboriculturist in accordance with the Scope and Purpose section of this AMS and shall be made available to the LPA or for internal audit purposes as and when required.

12.3 Deviations from the AMS

- 12.3.1** Any proposed deviation from the measures specified in this AMS shall be agreed with the arboriculturist before implementation, in accordance with the Scope and Purpose section of this AMS. Where a deviation requires the approval of the LPA, written confirmation of that approval shall be obtained before works proceed. Deviations and their resolution shall be recorded in the supervision record for the relevant visit.

12.4 Schedule of Works and Supervision

- 12.4.1** The proposed sequence of works and associated supervision requirements are set out in the table below. This table shall be reviewed and agreed with the principal contractor at the pre-start meeting and updated as necessary to reflect the agreed programme.

- 12.4.2** Where the arboriculturist is required to attend in person, this is indicated in the Supervision column. Where works may proceed under the oversight of the site manager with the arboriculturist available by telephone, this is noted accordingly. All works within RPAs are subject to arboricultural oversight in accordance with the Scope and Purpose section of this AMS, regardless of whether a site visit is indicated.

12.4.3 Schedule of Works and Supervision

Seq.	Activity	Responsibility	Supervision
1	Tree surgery and tree removals. To be completed before any other site activity commences.	Arboricultural contractor.	Arboriculturist remote oversight.
2	Installation of tree protection measures — barriers (and ground protection if required) — in accordance with the TPP.	Principal contractor.	Arboriculturist remote oversight.
3	Pre-start meeting. Confirmation that tree protection measures	Site manager and arboriculturist.	Arboriculturist attendance required — on site or remote as agreed.



Seq.	Activity	Responsibility	Supervision
	have been correctly installed. Site induction arrangements agreed.		
4	Demolition and site clearance.	Principal contractor.	Arboriculturist attendance required during demolition in RPAs.
5	Construction.	Principal contractor.	
6	Any works within RPAs not covered by specific operational method statements above.	Principal contractor.	Arboriculturist attendance required. Works shall not commence until arboriculturist has confirmed readiness to proceed.
7	Removal of tree protection measures on completion of all construction works.	Principal contractor.	Protection shall not be removed without written confirmation from arboriculturist.

13. General Prohibitions

13.1.1 The following prohibitions apply to all persons on site for the full duration of construction works. They apply within and in the vicinity of the RPA of all retained trees unless explicitly stated otherwise in this AMS and confirmed in writing by the arboriculturist.

13.2 Access and plant

- No vehicles, plant, or machinery shall enter the CEZ without the prior written agreement of the arboriculturist.
- No vehicles shall be parked within the RPA of any retained tree at any time.
- No vehicle shall be refuelled within the RPA of any retained tree or within 10m of the trunk of any retained tree.

13.3 Storage and waste

- No materials, soil, spoil, rubble, or waste shall be stored or stockpiled within the RPA of any retained tree at any time.
- No skips or waste containers shall be positioned within the RPA of any retained tree.



- No materials shall be dumped or tipped within the RPA of any retained tree whether in a skip or directly on the ground.

13.4 Soil and levels

- Existing ground levels within the RPA of any retained tree shall not be raised or lowered without the prior agreement of the arboriculturist.
- No turf stripping, topsoil removal, or excavation shall take place within the RPA of any retained tree except as specified in this AMS.
- Surface water runoff shall not be redirected into or out of the RPA of any retained tree without the prior agreement of the arboriculturist.

13.5 Fire and heat

- No fires shall be lit within the RPA of any retained tree or within 10m of the trunk of any retained tree.
- No burning of materials or waste shall take place within falling distance of any retained tree.
- No equipment generating sustained heat — including tar boilers or similar — shall be operated within the RPA of any retained tree.

13.6 Chemicals and contamination

- No cement, concrete, or mortar shall be mixed, stored, or discharged within the RPA of any retained tree.
- Cement mixers and concrete lorries shall not be washed out within or uphill of the RPA of any retained tree.
- No paint, solvents, fuel, oil, or other chemicals shall be stored, mixed, or discharged within the RPA of any retained tree.
- No herbicide shall be applied within or uphill of the RPA of any retained tree without the prior agreement of the arboriculturist.
- De-icing salt shall not be applied within the RPA of any retained tree or in a position where runoff could reach the RPA.

13.7 Tree protection measures

- Tree protection barriers and ground protection shall not be repositioned, removed, or modified without the prior written agreement of the arboriculturist.
- No signage, lighting, services, or fixings shall be attached to any retained tree at any time.



- No pruning, cutting, or other works shall be carried out to any retained tree by construction personnel. All tree works shall be carried out by a competent arboricultural contractor as specified in the Tree Surgery and Removals section of this AMS.

13.8 Damage reporting

- Any damage to retained trees, their root systems, or tree protection measures shall be reported to the site manager and arboriculturist immediately. Works in the affected area shall cease until the arboriculturist has assessed the damage and confirmed in writing that works may resume.

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15. Appendix A — Tree Protection Plan

See following page(s)

BS5837 Tree Survey: Trees & Groups

Retained Trees / Groups

Ref	Species	Common Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Clearance	Age Class	Observations	Tree Surgery	Est. Remaining Contribution	Date Surveyed	BS Cat	RPA Radius	RPA Area	No.
G17	Olea europaea	Olive	2.5m	350mm	1m	Mature	Ornamental. In pot.		10 Years	26/3/2026	C1		14.27m²	10
T1	Prunus sp. 'Cherry'	Cherry	5m	440mm	2m	Mature	Fair overall physiological and structural condition.	Reduce crown to retain spread of 3.5 m	10 Years	26/3/2026	C1	5.4m	92m²	1
T2	Ailanthus altissima	Tree of heaven	12m	770mm	2m	Mature	Fair overall physiological and structural condition. Somewhat stunted for species due to exposed location	Remove poorly attached deadwood.	20 Years	26/3/2026	B1	9.3m	272m²	1
T3	Quercus robur	English Oak	9m	350mm	1.5m	Early-Mature	Fair overall physiological and structural condition. Somewhat stunted due to exposed location		20 Years	26/3/2026	B1	4.2m	55m²	1
T4	Malus sp.	Apple	4m	250mm	2.5m	Early-Mature	Small tree growing in hedgerow		10 Years	26/3/2026	C1	3m	28m²	1
T5	Eucalyptus gunnii	Eucalyptus cider gum	5.5m	130mm	1.5m	Semi-Mature	Small tree leaning. Questionable location		20 Years	26/3/2026	C1	1.5m	7m²	1
T6	Acacia dealbata	Silver Wattle / Mimosa	4m	150mm	2m	Early-Mature	Small and inconsequential.		10 Years	26/3/2026	C1	1.8m	10m²	1
T9	Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardi'	Cherry plum 'Pissardi'	5m	250#mm	2m	Mature	Fair overall physiological and structural condition.		10 Years	26/3/2026	C1	3m	28m²	1
T10	Populus alba	White poplar	11m	480mm	2.5m	Mature	Recently reduced. Decay in both stems.	Remove tree	10 Years	26/3/2026	C1	5.7m	102m²	1
T11	Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardi'	Cherry plum 'Pissardi'	4.5m	250#mm	2m	Mature	Fair overall physiological and structural condition.		10 Years	26/3/2026	C1	3m	28m²	1
T12	Olea europaea	Olive	3.5m	150mm	2m	Early-Mature	Small and inconsequential.		10 Years	26/3/2026	C1	1.8m	10m²	1
T13	Olea europaea	Olive	3.5m	150mm	2m	Early-Mature	Small and inconsequential.		10 Years	26/3/2026	C1	1.8m	10m²	1
T14	Laurus sp.	Laurel	4m	150#mm	2m	Early-Mature	Small and inconsequential.		10 Years	26/3/2026	C1	1.8m	10m²	1
T15	Olea europaea	Olive	4.5m	150mm	2m	Early-Mature	Small and inconsequential.		10 Years	26/3/2026	C1	1.8m	10m²	1
T16	Olea europaea	Olive	4.5m	150mm	2m	Early-Mature	Small and inconsequential.		10 Years	26/3/2026	C1	1.8m	10m²	1
T18	Laurus sp.	Laurel	4m	150mm	2m	Early-Mature	Small and inconsequential.		10 Years	26/3/2026	C1	1.8m	10m²	1
T19	Laurus nobilis	Bay tree	6m	200mm	1.5m	Early-Mature	Small and inconsequential.	Reduce in height to 3m	10 Years	26/3/2026	C1	2.4m	18m²	1
Total :26														

Survey by Mark Welby DipArb(RFS), TechCert(ArborA), FArborA
Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant
www.mwelby.com

denotes estimated dimension. Typically due to the tree being inaccessible.
Where dimensions are not listed please refer to the plan graphics for an indicative representation (typically for groups).

Trees to be removed for retention

Ref	Species	Common Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Clearance	Age Class	Observations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Date Surveyed	BS Cat	No.
T1	Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardi'	Cherry plum 'Pissardi'	4m	250#mm	2m	Mature	Stem decay.	0 Years	26/3/2026	U	1
T5	Eucalyptus gunnii	Eucalyptus cider gum	7m	140mm	2m	Semi-Mature	Young tree with potential to become very large.	40 Years	26/3/2026	C1	1
T10a	Malus sp.	Apple	7m	250#mm	3m	Mature	Stems decay at 3m. Dieback and dead wood	0 Years	26/3/2026	U	1
Total :3											

Construction Exclusion Zone

It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

Inside the exclusion zone, the following shall apply:

- No mechanical excavation whatsoever;
- No excavation by any other means without arboricultural site supervision;
- No hand digging without a written method statement having first been approved by the project arboriculturist;
- No lowering of levels for any purpose (except removal of grass sward using hand tools);
- No storage of plant or materials;
- No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings;
- No vehicular access;
- No fire lighting.

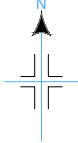
In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:

- No substances injurious to tree health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builder's sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals shall be stored or used within or directly adjacent to the protection area of retained trees;
- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of tree foliage.

All weather signs shall be erected at reasonable intervals on the barriers. See example inset



NOTES
This Tree Survey has been undertaken within the recommendations of British Standards 5837:2012 and current arboricultural best practice.
• The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown. Stem locations within groups may be estimated, and indicative of canopy only.
• The tree survey was carried out from ground level only, with the aid of binoculars as necessary, following the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method.
• Where trees are located on neighbouring land an estimated appraisal has been made of their quality and dimensions.
• Where stems or branches are obscured by ivy or other materials a full assessment of those parts will not be possible.
• Height dimensions are estimated and are given in metres.
• Trunk/stem diameters are measured in mm at 1.5 metres above ground level, unless otherwise stated. Where this is not possible, then Figure C.1 of the British Standard is followed.
• Tree canopies are graphically represented on the plan. They, where markedly asymmetrical, were measured (or estimated by pacing) in four directions using a laser measure. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. For the canopies of groups of trees, the maximum radius for each compass point is measured (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan).

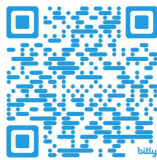


REV:	DATE:	UPDATES:	DRAWN:
1:200	2.0	4.0	6.0
8.0	10.0	12.0m	

- Tree ref/category/species & TPO ref
- Root protection area
- Crown spread
- CEZ extent. To be protected with temporary protective barriers or ground protection to allow construction access. See insets and method statement for details.
- Tree to be removed

- BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories
- Category A - High quality
 - Category B - Moderate quality
 - Category C - Low quality
 - Category U - Unsuitable for retention

Guidance on the implementation and use of this information, along with its limitations and more can be downloaded here: <https://bit.ly/5837FAQ> or scan this QR code:



This plan has been drafted in colour. A monochrome version must not be relied upon

Tree Protection

19 Tower St,
Emsworth PO10 7BH

Date: 30/04/2026 Drawn by: MW Scale: 1:200 @A2

DWG Ref: MW.2603.TSE.TPP



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Base plan/site survey reference: 26007 - 19 Tower Street - Topographic Survey.dwg